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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1899.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Tyler, in his message sent to the General Assembly yesterday, graphically pictures the mighty strides of progress that have been made, the world over, in the present century. Then he takes up the subject of the Spanish-American war, and says that in less than forty-eight hours after he was called upon for Virginia's first quota more than five times as many men as were needed eagerly proffered their services. In preparing our troops for the field, in addition to the invaluable services of the Adjutant-General, the Governor makes special acknowledgment of the services of Colonel J. Lane Stern, C. O. Cowardin, W. O. Skelton, W. B. Tennant, and W. M. Coulting. And then he recommends that the Legislature make an appropriation to furnish each officer who served in the Spanish-American war with a souvenir commission of service; also, that a badge be provided for the enlisted men.

The annual report of the Adjutant-General is transmitted by the Governor with an endorsement of the recommendations made with respect to the reorganization of our State volunteers. The Governor suggests that it would be a wise expenditure to provide means for the drilling and discipline of bodies of State troops about which, as a nucleus, sufficient numbers of men may form, whenever need may arise.

The Governor refers with pleasure to the fact that instead of being burdened to the State, the oyster-grounds yielded the first year, under our new system, \$54,000 more than \$14,000 of which was clear profit! He thinks Virginia ultimately should receive \$100,000, or more, annually from her oyster-beds. He recommends that the State should preserve the natural beds and encourage planting; that a survey should be made as suggested by the Board of Fisheries; that the basis of the present oyster law should not be disturbed. In concluding his remarks on this subject, he adds:

"If Virginia can be fortunate enough always to keep the positions on such boards from being the rewards of parties and political labors, we will have the pleasure in the future, as at present, of receiving gratifying returns."

The financial condition of the State, Governor Tyler says, is "very flattering." The 1 per cent. additional interest on the century bonds will have to be met January 1, 1902. This will impose an increase of burden of \$180,000 per annum. Though there is a surplus in the Treasury, the Governor thinks it would perhaps be an irreparable mistake for the Legislature to consider that there is less need for the exercise of economy than there has been in past years. "By all means," says he, "we should await the next assessment of lands before we fix upon the Treasury any permanent increase in expenditure further than is absolutely necessary." The Governor is right, and this doctrine cannot be too persistently drilled into legislators' ears. If it should become necessary that any existing property should have an increased assessment, the Governor believes the railroad and some other corporations would gladly bear a reasonable one to their property. "They are getting more and more prosperous every year, and the amount of taxes paid by them in proportion to their income is nothing like that paid by other property-owners in the State." Furthermore, he says it was the general understanding at the time of the Debt Commission, that if any increase in taxes were required in order to meet the additional interest charges, the railroads would assume said increase.

The Governor says that our system of taxation, as applied to railroads, is very much less burdensome than that of many other States. "All the first-class lines in the State are assessed at \$15,000 per mile, while it is a known fact that hundreds of miles of these roads are mortgaged at two, three, and four times this amount."

The Governor makes a passing remark about railroads interfering in politics, and then recommends (1) that no corporation, in ascertaining its income, shall be allowed to deduct interest on bonds greater than the amount of assessments for taxation against the property; (2) that the office of State Railroad Commissioner be abolished, and "if in the wisdom of the Legislature, any such commission is desirable, that its object and powers be clearly defined by law, and

that its officers be paid out of the Treasury of the State."

The Governor suggests that the door for the funding of old State securities be again opened for a limited time to those who have not yet availed themselves of the privilege.

The Attorney-General being burdened with other important work, the Governor urges that a special attorney be appointed to collect certain claims due Virginia. The reports of the Penitentiary and Superintendent are reviewed at some length by the Governor, and he recommends (1) that early steps be taken looking to the enlargement of the men's cell-house; (2) that a chaplain be appointed for the prison; (3) that additional land be acquired for the State Farm; (4) that the conditional pardons act be amended so as to embrace within its provisions many prisoners now excluded.

The Hanover (ex-Confederate) Reformatory comes in for a good word, and the Governor recommends that it be put upon about the same footing as the Laurel Reformatory, and he adds: "It may be that the Legislature will see its way clear to make a reasonable appropriation for necessary buildings."

The State hospitals for the insane are reported to be crowded, and the Governor calls upon the Legislature to take measures to relieve that condition. He recommends that the necessary appropriation be made as soon as practicable to complete the hospital building at Marion.

The Governor holds that membership in boards of State institutions should be distributed throughout the State as far as possible. He reports that our public schools and other educational institutions are doing their great work well. He urges that the appropriation to the Soldiers' Home, and the general appropriation for maimed and dependent soldiers, be continued.

With respect to the Capitol, the Governor recommends that its roof be substituted with iron girders and rafters, which would make the building almost fireproof. Then he would have the paint-jobs, which so long hung in the rotunda, brought back from the Library. He also recommends that the lighting of the Capitol Square and the lighting and heating of the Library, the Capitol, and the Executive Mansion should all be done from a plant at the Library building.

As wholesome checks on the abuses and oppressions of corporations and combines, the Governor recommends the additions to the criminal code which he set forth in his inaugural message. Among acts that he would make criminal are: Use of money by contributions, or false returns of taxable values; the publishing of false financial statements by officers or directors; illegal combinations to oppress a weak competitor, etc. Of one thing the Governor feels sure: "That unless some such safeguards are erected to check and regulate the power and influence of these grasping combines, the people will soon become manacled slaves."

Referring to the election laws, the Governor suggests that it is only right that the judge at the polls should be protected in his thankless task and given the opportunity to defend himself against groundless charges, and stop the cry and clamor of the detractors of himself and State.

The senatorial primary is discussed at some length by the Governor, and he earnestly recommends that the wish of the people be respected and that the Legislature pass a general primary law, whereby "the people may vote directly on their choice for United States Senator, and have the same safeguards and assurances that they have in other general elections that their wishes will be properly recorded."

The Governor heartily recommends an additional appropriation for the State Agricultural Department, either direct from the Treasury or by small tonnage tax on fertilizers sold. Commissioner Koiner's suggestions as to a pure-food law and the establishment of farmers' markets are commended. The Governor further urges a full geological survey of Virginia's mineral resources.

The report of the Labor Commissioner is commended, and the Governor hopes that favorable consideration will be given the changes in the law which the Commissioner suggests.

The Governor then refers to the status of the Maryland-Virginia boundary-line question; to the general good order that has prevailed throughout the State, and to the appearance of yellow-fever near Hampton last summer.

He recommends that either a joint committee of the two houses, or a committee of the citizens at large, be appointed to suggest changes in the present State Constitution.

The Governor next refers to the death of ex-Governor McKinney and Holladay; Judges McLaughlin, Coleman, Holman, and Farrar, and Colonel John Bell Biggar, and, in conclusion, says: "May your labors and conscientious endeavors to devise wise and just laws for the best interests of our State receive the benedictions of a kind Providence, which has ever watched over the affairs of our people."

THE "LAND-GRABBERS" ACT.

While the Governor thinks the "land-grabbers" act has wrought great hardships, he believes the worst mischief already has been done by it, and that it would be injudicious to restore the unsatisfactory conditions which existed prior to its passage. He recommends that in any legislation looking to the better collection of taxes, the county or corporation court of the place wherein the land is situated should be vested with jurisdiction, on motion, or by suit, to try and determine all questions arising under such legislation. The applicant for the tax title, he thinks, should be required as a condition precedent to designate in writing some person on whom legal notice of suit or motion may be made at all times.

The Governor recommends as a prerequisite to the recording of all deeds and conveyances of land, other than wills and release deeds, that there shall be endorsed on such conveyances certificates from the proper officers showing that all taxes, State, county, and municipal, have been paid. He thinks the existing law, when changed, should include county and municipal, as well as State, taxes.

The New York World points out that the cost to us of "benevolently assimilating" the Philippines has thus far been, in human lives, 1,232; in money, \$1,000,000,000; and "we're still assimilating."

General Methuen's "bloody battle of the century" doesn't seem to stand the test of statistics.

THE PRESIDENT AND CUBA.

The President, in that part of his message which treats of the Cuban question, declares that the pledge contained in the Cuban revolution "is of the highest honorable obligation, and must be sacredly kept." None the less, it will strike the average reader that he wouldn't be disappointed if things worked around so that we could slip out of the pledge.

Clearly the hope of annexation has found lodgment in the President's breast, seeing that further on he says:

"The new Cuba yet to arise from the ashes of the past must be bound to us by ties of singular intimacy and strength. If its enduring welfare is to be assured, whether those ties shall be organic or conventional, the destinies of Cuba are in some rightful form and manner irrevocably linked with our own, but how and how far is for the future to determine in the ripeness of events."

And clearly also he would have us give the deeply annexation full time in which to work. For he adds:

"Our mission, to accomplish which we took up the wage of battle, is not to be fulfilled by a hasty and ill-considered, loosely-framed Commonwealth to face the vicissitudes which too often attend weaker States, whose natural wealth and abundant resources are offset by the incongruity of their political organization and the recurring occasions for internal rivalries to sap their strength and dissipate their energies."

Lord Salisbury, at the Guildhall banquet in 1888, in speaking to the question of British evacuation of Egypt, said:

"The different cabinets have all considered that our sojourn in Egypt should not continue, except for a limited time, only in a question of a limit of time, but a limit to be marked by the achievement of the work undertaken."

All the world knows how time served to afford Great Britain excuse for disregarding her pledge respecting Egypt, and to change the character of her undertaking. In their essence there is a striking analogy between the position taken by Lord Salisbury in 1886 as to the evacuation of Egypt, and the position taken by President McKinley in 1899 respecting Cuban independence; and, considering our drift towards imitation of British policy, it is not impossible that analogy may go further. At any rate, no one can analyze what the President says about Cuba without being convinced that he sees, and not sadly, the prospect of time bringing about conditions that will be alive as from our pledge, alter the character of "our mission," and invite us to place our imperial arm around the island.

THE NEGRO EDUCATION.

The New York Tribune is very much wrought up over the fact that the legislatures of Mississippi and Georgia are contemplating a change in the educational systems of those States, by which the elementary opportunities of the negroes will be reduced materially.

The change proposed is that the white schools shall be supported from taxes derived from the whites, and the negro schools from taxes derived from the negroes.

The Tribune says that both Mississippi and Georgia, in common with many other Southern States, find great difficulty in meeting the expenses of their schools, that white parents are dissatisfied with the educational facilities afforded their children; that the cost of the negro schools is in utter disproportion to the amount of taxes paid by the negroes; and that the whites are asking why should our money go for the education of the black man's children when our own lack satisfactory opportunities?

There is no doubt that these are among the influences that impart strength to the movement, but they are only auxiliaries of a more potent influence, to which the Tribune refers, but which owing to its theoretical love for and confidence in the negro, it declines to consider seriously. That influence is a conviction that has been steadily growing that education is the fruitful mother of crime among the negroes. Governor Candler, of Georgia, in his annual message, not only takes that ground, but holds that education tends to make the negro shiftless. He says:

"It is a truism that, established by the experience of thirty years, that while under our system of free schools illiteracy has rapidly decreased, especially among our colored population, crime has much more rapidly increased among them. Ninety per cent. of the crimes committed by negroes are committed by those who have had the opportunities of free schools, and only 10 per cent. by the ex-slaves, who are illiterate, while 90 per cent. of the property acquired by the race since emancipation is in the hands of those educated in the free schools."

A Tribune is disposed to treat the utterances of Governor Candler as a sop thrown to the politicians of his party. But, on the question of the bearing of education upon crime among the negroes, and the tendency of education to unfit them for citizenship, he is at one with such thoughtful, and, politically speaking, disinterested students of the negro problem as Mr. Philip Alexander Bruce, and others. Heavy as is the burden of the white man of the South in the matter of educating the negro, there would be little grumbling if it were not painfully apparent that his sacrifice has been worse than vain. It is all well enough as an abstract proposition for such champions of the negro race as the Tribune to moralize on the duty of persevering "in elevating the negro by education," but the practical fact is, that the whites of the South have persevered to so little purpose that their patience is becoming rapidly exhausted. Until the northern "friends" of the negro, and the negro himself, learn this, and profit from the lesson, it will be idle to expect a check to the movement for each race to pay its own educational way.

An old man who resides in Coolbaugh, Pa., recently advertised for a wife, and in response to his appeal for a matrimonial assistant he is said to have received over a thousand answers, and that, too, notwithstanding the fact that he has reached threescore years. He requested all applicants to communicate with him by letter, but many have applied in person. When asked why he wished to get married he frankly made the following statement:

"There is no fun sitting alone these long, winter days. I rise with the lark and go to bed with the chickens. Few come in and talk to me, because they like to remain in their own homes after the work is done, and I don't blame them. It is too far to walk to Mount Peconic or Tisbury to pass away the evening, so I thought I would try and find a helpmate to have a talk to me and help me on the farm."

While we doubt not that when the old gentleman makes a selection, there will be no question about his finding a wife who can talk, we are amazed at the apparent selfishness of his object. Stand, indeed, must be the love that can, rising with the lark and retiring with the chickens.

A western contemporary which views the "wanja bachelor's scheme in

much the same light that we do goes considerably out of its way to remark that, when we consider the matter thoroughly, we find that selfishness is always at the bottom of every matrimonial exploit, no matter who the parties to it may be. In other words, the editor asserts that no man marries a woman merely to make her glad, and that no woman says "yes" simply to make the man happy. While nearly every noble emotion in the human breast, if thus regarded, may be traced to selfishness, we at least think that one of the two marrying generally finds in a very short time that he or she must make material sacrifices. More frequently there is a system of "give and take," but too often, alas, of "niggard and selfishness" is required on one side to counteract the selfishness on the other.

It does not take a discerning mind to see that the lone turtle dove of Pennsylvania who coos for a mate through the medium of a matrimonial advertisement is very likely to have his way when he makes a selection. The women who have responded to his invitation are foolish, to say the least, and one of them may look out for trouble.

According to the Washington Post there is little doubt that Quay will be seated in the Senate. The probabilities, it says, are that the report of the Committee on Elections will be favorable, and with this report, there will be little difficulty in securing a majority in the Senate. The Post places Senator Daniel among those now in the Senate who have previously voted in favor of seating a gubernatorial appointee, and Senator Martin among the others who are expected to vote for Quay.

The Post thinks the vote in favor of seating Quay will be 46 to 40.

"Aiming only at the public good, we cannot rest," says our Republican President; particularly with "Dollar Mark" Hanna in the lead, we suppose.

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts is to supersede General Buller, it is stated, as commander of the British forces in South Africa. His Lordship has the distinction of being known to the irreverent among British soldiers as "Bobs."

WINCHESTER AND FREDERICK.

New Enterprise—Death of a Young Lady—Notes.

WINCHESTER.—The M. J. Grove Lumber Company, of Lima, Md., yesterday leased a large tract of land at Stephens City, in this county, and have already begun the manufacture of lime from the limestone deposits there. One hundred hands will be employed, and the output will be ten car-loads per day. A barrel factory will also be established.

Miss Mary Louise Lockmaster, daughter of Mr. George W. Lockmaster, a well-known resident of Western Frederick county, was taken suddenly ill yesterday evening during the absence of her family, and died shortly afterward. Death is supposed to have resulted from natural causes. She was 15 years of age.

At a meeting of the City Council last night State Senator S. Luckin Lupton was authorized to petition the Legislature to permit the city of Winchester to issue \$50,000 bonds for the purpose of building a new city hall. The proposed building will cost \$50,000, and Mr. Charles Broadbent, of the T. J. G. Co., of Winchester, has already contributed \$50,000 toward it. It is proposed to begin work on the new building before January 1st. The formal transfer of the T. J. G. Co. to the corner of Market and Water streets, to the county of Frederick was made yesterday. The sum paid being \$50,000. The county will immediately fix up the property for a hitching yard.

TERRIBLY HURT.

Accident to a Little Boy in Gloucester.

GLoucester COURTHOUSE, December 6.—(Special.)—A little grandson of Mr. Lew West's was terribly hurt this morning by catching hold of Mr. S. V. Corbett's leg, and being caught in the wheel. One leg is broken, and the flesh is torn from the other. Mr. Corbett passed three children on their way to school. He was driving at a moderate speed. He heard some noise behind, but did not pay any attention to it. He was scared by a scream. He stopped his horse, and the boy of 9 or 10 years was so entangled in the wheel that Mr. Corbett had difficulty in extricating him. He took the boy to his grandfather's. The grandmother was so shocked that she felt as one dead. Mrs. Christina C. Clements are in attendance. It seems that one leg will have to be amputated.

Judge Catlett was too unwell to attend court today.

Mr. J. H. Meredith, who is seriously ill, is reported to be somewhat better today.

KILLED ON THE RAIL.

Run Down by a Fast Freight Train.

AMHERST, DECEMBER 6.—(Special.)—Between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. today as Mr. William R. Mays, of Amherst, was crossing the railroad at Dearborn in a one-horse wagon, the horse became frightened at an approaching fast freight, and turned and ran down the track. Mr. Mays was run down by the train and instantly killed, and his horse and wagon were torn to pieces. He leaves a helpless wife and three small children.

Aguiñaldo's Plight.

(Milwaukee Sentinel.)

Aguiñaldo seems to have reached that part in the play where if he is discovered he will be lost.

Profitless.

(Boston Courier.)

Miss Chicago: Money talks, you know. Miss Boston: A vulgar aphorism; culture makes no concession to the locality of lucre.

Time's Changes.

(Somerville Mass. Journal.)

When two members of the class of 1900 met the greeting is: "Hello, old man!" When two members of the class of '01 meet the salutation is: "Hello, old boy!"

No Cause to Be Discouraged.

(Philadelphia Record.)

Mr. Youngblood: My little girl is nearly 2 years old, and hasn't learned to talk yet.

Mr. Henpeck: Don't let that worry you. My wife says she didn't begin to talk until she was nearly 3, and now—

Her Own Fault.

(Indianapolis Journal.)

Mrs. Dibbs: Mame, I pay you more than Mrs. Hibbs, and yet you put more style into her frocks.

Mme. Chic: Well, Mrs. Dibbs, that's what you get for being so easy to please.

One Dose

Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tune, with your stomach sour and no appetite, just buy a package of

Hood's Pills

And take a dose, from 1 to 4 pills. You will be surprised at how easily they will clear your system, relieve your headache and biliousness, rouse the liver and make you feel happy again. 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

TOBACCO-GROWERS.

Meeting of Their Convention at Raleigh Yesterday.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 6.—(Special.)—The North Carolina Tobacco Growers' Convention, which met here this afternoon, was called to order by Commissioner of Agriculture, H. C. Barker, who presided over the session. The convention of tobacco growers is the largest and the problems confronting the tobacco industry were very serious. The crop of 1899 for about 25 per cent. less than that of 1898. The price of tobacco was lower, and the production was smaller, and there was no decrease in the price of tobacco. The growers are in a very bad way, and the price of tobacco is low. The growers are in a very bad way, and the price of tobacco is low.

Joel E. Phillips, of Nash, was elected chairman. A suggestion by him that there be an adjournment until March was opposed. James F. Jordan, who has been in the tobacco business for sixteen years, bitterly denounced the American Tobacco Company, alleging that year by year it has been taking from the growers a remedy to the holding of county conventions to elect delegates to a general convention of tobacco-growers from North Carolina, Virginia, East Tennessee, and South Carolina; also, that at each market there be two thousand buyers and the farmers are to be taken care of. It would take, he said, \$2,000,000 to handle the crop, but the money could be had if the farmers would enter into an honest combination to the warehouse established under their management. A recess was taken until to-night and a committee, with John S. Cannon as chairman, was appointed to prepare and submit a plan for the sale of leaf tobacco.

At to-night's session it was decided that January 1st each tobacco-growing county elect five delegates to attend a State convention here January 15th, this convention to determine the price of tobacco. It was freely said that organization alone was necessary, and that if desired, farmers could build factories and manufacture their own tobacco. The delegates to the convention adopted that the price of leaf tobacco be set at 10 cents per pound, and that no tobacco be sold for less than that price. There was some talk of a secret organization, but this was ridiculed, and it was declared that the only way to fight the American tobacco trust was to face it. It was further declared not to be the purpose to amass a large amount of capital, but rise as an army against that monopoly.

LOWER RAPPAHANNOCK.

Thought Flogging the Thing—Personal and Other Notes.

IRVINGTON, VA., December 6.—(Special.)—Three colored boys were before a justice of the peace recently at Heathsville, Virginia, charged with the crime of rat traps. After hearing all the evidence the justice decided that "flogging" would be the proper punishment for the boys. There was some talk of a secret organization, but this was ridiculed, and it was declared that the only way to fight the American tobacco trust was to face it. It was further declared not to be the purpose to amass a large amount of capital, but rise as an army against that monopoly.

A mud-machine arrived at Urbana creek, Middlesex county, Saturday night, to dredge out the channel. This is one of the hardest creeks on the Rappahannock river to enter.

William H. Wilson, son of President William L. Wilson, of Washington and Lee University, continues ill from nervous prostration at the Ross House, in Urbana, Middlesex county.

Mrs. William Henderson died at her home near Kilmarnock, Lancaster county, Saturday morning last, after some days' prostration from paralysis. She leaves a husband and several grown children.

Dr. W. W. Douglas, of Warsaw, Richmond county, has issued cards for the marriage of his daughter, Miss Sarah Douglas, to Mr. J. H. Chinn, Jr., a prominent lawyer and Commonwealth's Attorney of Richmond county. The ceremony will take place at St. John's Episcopal church at 3 P. M. on December 14th.

The oystermen are much elated over the cold spell, as they think it will cause a great jump in the price of oysters. There are thousands of bushels planted in Carter's creek, but the owners will not sell until the market becomes higher.

Mr. Brillhart, proprietor of the Belle Isle farm, in this county, has had as his guests five New Yorkers, among whom was a prominent lawyer, a Wall-street broker, and an electrician connected with the Edison Company. The party came prepared for sport, and succeeded in bagging quite a good quantity of game.

SOUTH BOSTON.

Mayor Resigns—Place Filled—Other Halifax Notes.

SOUTH BOSTON, December 6.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Town Council yesterday, Mr. J. M. Carrington, who for many years has been Mayor, was elected to fill the vacancy.

The expenses of the town in endeavoring to stamp out the so-called small-pox have been so enormous that it is now thought the levy for 1900 will have to be greatly increased.

There was a big sale of lots in the new and flourishing town of Virginia yesterday. There were buyers there from Danville, Roxboro, Clarksville, Emporia, and many other places. It is estimated that this new town is second to none in Virginia for enterprise and thrift. It is located in the heart of the bright-tobacco belt, and is in the midst of the copper mines, which are rapidly developing a richness seldom found.

The sales of leaf tobacco have been very large this week. Farmers seem determined to sell as much as possible before the holidays.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. James W. Canada, of Clover, wed Miss Lily L. Wood, of South Boston. The marriage took place at the home of the bride, in the presence of a few friends. Rev. E. L. Harrell officiated. The bride's party left immediately after the ceremony for Washington.

Cards of invitation have been issued by Mrs. Mary Owen Brooks to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Frances Craddock, to Mr. J. H. Chinn, Jr., of the Presbyterian church, South Boston.

Mrs. N. C. Carrington, of Bristol, and Miss Julia Robinson, of Pulaski, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Jordan.

Miss Laura M. Stebbins is visiting friends in Norfolk.

SAVED THE CHILD.

By Dropping It from a Window—Origin of Fire Unknown.

BEAUFORT, N. C., December 6.—(Special.)—About 10 o'clock this morning the two-story frame dwelling belonging to and occupied by Richard Monroe was consumed by fire. Nothing was saved except his coat and a mattress, which were thrown from the window. A 5-year-old child was the only one in the house at the time. A colored preacher, Rev. R. H. Brown, who was in the house, saw the fire and he ran in and dropped the child from the window. Monroe, who works at a factory, had saved up some money. It was his coat and a mattress, which were lost. The origin of the fire is unknown.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Thrown from a Horse and His Neck Broken.

CULPEPER, VA., December 6.—(Special.)—A very distressing accident, resulting in the death of Mr. Joseph Browning, aged 50 years, a well-to-do farmer of this county, occurred yesterday night. Mr. Browning had some business at Viewtown, and borrowed a horse from his neighbor, Armistead Corp. in order to make the trip. As he was returning home the horse stumbled and fell, throwing Mr. Browning headfirst most violently against the fence, breaking his neck.

Revolution in Guatemala.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The Secretary of State has received a telegram from Mr. Hunter, Minister to Guatemala, saying that he has been informed by the government of that country that the General Toledo, with about 300 followers, principally foreigners, attempted a revolution in the north of Guatemala, and was placed under arrest. They were attacked by government troops and driven across the border, with heavy loss. The Minister says that all other departments are reported quiet.

Rev. Dr. W. A. Hart had not yet decided what he will do with the call from St. Luke's church, Norfolk. He does not think he will be able to decide positively until he has had time to consider the matter.

The ladies of Monumental church, as well as the male members, are greatly excited over the call from St. Luke's church, Norfolk. A number of the prominent ladies of the church, hearing that Bishop Randolph was coming, have decided to leave the matter with Dr. Hart, collected about fifty of the lady members of the congregation and met at the church. It was decided to call in a body upon the Bishop, who

was supposed to be stopping with Dr. Barr, and to enter a protest against the acceptance of the call to St. Luke's Church. Bishop Randolph, but not finding him, urged their pastor not to leave.

PASTOR FOR MARSHALL-STREET.

Rev. Messrs. Minnick, Moore, and Hundley Mentioned.

The new pastor of Marshall-Street church will probably be one of the three following ministers: Rev. Harry Minnick, of Lubec, Me.; Rev. A. R. Moore, of Memphis, Tenn.; or J. T. T. Hundley, of Hanover county. The committee from the church to nominate a pastor has reached a decision, and will report to the church next Sunday. This committee has also agreed not to take the public into their confidence until that time. All of the gentlemen named above are well known in Richmond, and it is believed either of them would please the congregation. Mr. Minnick has been pastor in Virginia, and is represented as a good preacher and pastor. Rev. Mr. Moore has been pastor at Marshall-Street, and was greatly instrumental in building their present house of worship